

Proceedings of the Young People's Convention, Held at Fair Mount, Ohio, June, 11-12 1853.

The Meeting was called to order by appointing James Morgan, Pres. and D. G. Bonnell, Sec. pro tem. A committee of five was then appointed to report regular officers for the meeting. During the absence of the committee, S. E. Barnard, of Akron, addressed the meeting.

The committee on nominations reported J. W. Morgan, Pres., A. N. Burden, C. S. Morris and Susan Morgan, Vice Pres., D. G. Bonnell and S. E. Barnaby, Sec.

The Business Committee reported that they left it optional with each member of the Convention to present such resolutions as they might wish to have discussed, the report was adopted. The Chairman of the Business Committee then reported the following Resolution:

1st. Resolved, That the Young People of Ohio in Convention assembled, more deeply than ever impressed with the responsibility which rests upon us, do re-adopt the motto, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity—Liberty of being—Equality of doing—and Fraternity of helping.

The resolution was adopted. Convention adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
Vice President in the chair. The Business Committee reported the following Resolution:

Whereas, We regard it a self-evident proposition, that God has bestowed upon man an inalienable right to life; a right which he cannot transfer to another; and which no one has a right to deprive him of, therefore

2d. Resolved, That all wars, whether initiated offensive or defensive; all governments based upon the life-taking power; all laws or institutions which either contemplate death as a penalty, or the threat of death as an intimidation, are at variance with the unchangeable principles of right, and injure society collectively, and dwarf and cripple the individual soul.

The resolution was discussed by Wm. Bettes, O. N. Hartshorn, and S. E. Barnard. The resolution was adopted.

J. Frantz then offered the following:

Whereas, The doctrine of Human Brotherhood and the equality of the human race knows no exceptions; all being linked together by a chain of common interest and destiny, co-existent with human existence, therefore

3d. Resolved, that the spirit of hatred and misanthropy which is developed in sending away in defiance of their own wishes, any portion of our people to a foreign land, or in permitting them to remain, and compelling them to submit to a species of legislation in which they have no voice; is oppressive in the superlative degree; and is in the closest alliance with American Slavery; and is supported and cherished only by those who are the friends of Tyranny.

J. Frantz then spoke upon the resolution. It was then adopted.

J. Frantz then offered the following Resolution:

4th. Resolved, That, that refuted fundamental principle of all republican governments which assume that the majority have the right to rule, is the essence of all human tyranny.

This resolution was discussed at some length by E. Patterson, O. N. Hartshorn, and J. Frantz.

Convention adjourned to meet Sunday morning at 9 o'clock.

JUNE 12th—MORNING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order by the President.

Joseph Barker was then introduced to the Convention, and spoke upon the resolution which was before the meeting at its adjournment. The resolution was then laid on the table.

B. Shin offered the following resolution:

5th. Resolved, That it is not the object of this Convention to advocate any particular party or sect in politics or religion; or to advocate communion from all religious or political organizations, but to counsel together as to the most efficient means for us to use in becoming qualified to detect and reject the untrue and worthless; and preserve and retain the true and the excellent; and also to enlighten and elevate ourselves and our neighbors to that degree designated by our Creator, when requiring of us a reasonable improvement of the various privileges and talents lavished so profusely upon us, of the present age, and as assumed and imposed in our motto, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity.

The resolution was adopted without discussion.

The following was then presented by Wm. Bettes.

6. Resolved, That those governments or institutions, those laws or customs of society, which enslave any portion of mankind because of complexional distinctions, or oppress another because of an alleged inequality of birth and position, which persecute a religious difference of opinion or disfranchise because of a difference of sex, therein reject the only true foundation upon which a just government can be based or society harmoniously developed.

7. Resolved, That the sale and use of intoxicating liquors is such a palpable and ever present curse, such an undisguised enemy to the health, happiness and morals of community, that to defend it, evinces a total disregard of the best interest of society, and to refuse to discountenance and oppose it by all rightful means betrays an intellect too superficial to comprehend the simple exhibition of cause and effect, or a heart too selfish to care for the welfare of others.

Mr. Bettes' resolutions were adopted without discussion.

E. Patterson offered the following:

8. Resolved, That while we recognize the great law of progression, as written upon the constitution of man, we also regard the pre-

cepts and teachings of Christ as the highest embodiment of benevolence and moral principle; and fully adapted to the most refined state of society, and exalted condition of which humanity is susceptible.

E. Patterson and Joseph Barker spoke upon the resolution.

Convention adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

President in the chair.

Wm. H. Bettes offered the following:

Resolved, That the President appoint a committee of eight to make arrangements for holding another Young People's Convention; also a committee of three to arrange the proceedings of the present meeting for publication.

The discussion then commenced upon E. Patterson's resolution.

Mr. Hale, E. Patterson Joseph Barker and O. N. Hartshorn participated. The resolution was laid upon the table.

Susan Spiker offered the following:

9. Resolved, That the most true and efficient method of promoting all reforms is by the highest education of all the natural capabilities of the children and youth of the present age.

Whereas, we believe that when women educate and fit themselves for every department of trust and honor, they will not be treated as mere toys or inferior beings, but will be recognized on terms of equality with men, therefore,

10. Resolved, That we will do all we can for the advancement of our own and others' Physical, Intellectual, Moral and Spiritual elevation. Adopted without discussion.

C. Festerly then offered the following:

Whereas, we think that amongst the most important reforms of the day, is that which has for its object the elevation of common schools, therefore,

11. Resolved, That we use our utmost endeavors to promote the highest interest of the common schools of our State.

O. N. Hartshorn spoke upon the resolution; it was then adopted.

The President then announced the following Committee:

Committee to make arrangements for another Convention was as follows:

Mary Jane Barker, Salem, Kate Festerly, Canton, Mary K. Johnson, Mr. Union, Julia A. Myers, New Lisbon, S. E. Barnard, Akron, John E. McGowan, Freedom, Thomas E. Wickham, Marlboro' Joseph C. Garrigue, Marlboro'

Committee on Publication, Wm. H. Bettes, D. G. Bonnell, and A. Bailey.

S. E. Barnard then moved a vote of thanks to the friends of Fairmount, for their kind hospitality, which received a hearty response.

On motion, a copy of the proceedings was ordered to be forwarded to the editor of the Anti-Slavery Bugle and also to the editor of the Homestead Journal, with a request to have them published.

JAMES MORGAN, Pres.
D. G. BONNELL, Sec.

Hartford Convention.

Attempts have been made by a large portion of the press, to render the Hartford Bible Convention as odious as that which among politicians has always been stigmatized as the most treacherous and odious of all assemblies. Mr. Garrison who was present, gives the following account of the meeting:

THE BIBLE CONVENTION.

Agreeably to general invitation, a Convention was held in the Melodeon, at Hartford, (Ct.) last Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, (day and evening inclusive,) for the purpose of freely and fully canvassing the ORIGIN, AUTHORITY AND INFLUENCE OF THE JEWISH AND CHRISTIAN SCRIPTURES. The attendance was highly respectable, and uniformly large. Joseph Barker, of Ohio, presided on the occasion. The time was nearly equally divided between the opposing parties—though the defense of the Bible, as an inspired volume, was mainly by two persons only—Rev. George Storrs, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Rev. Mr. Turner, of Hartford—both Adventists, and believers in the annihilation of the wicked. Those who took the negative side were Andrew Jackson Davis, Prof. Brittain, Joseph Barker, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Parker Pillsbury, Henry C. Wright, S. I. Finney, and Ernestine L. Rose. The great body of the Convention was composed of some of the choicest spirits of the age—men and women whose hearts are baptized with the spirit of universal humanity, who are foremost in the cause of freedom, temperance, purity, justice, and religious liberty; who dare to prove all things, and to do their own thinking; and of whom the world is not worthy. Of course, their demeanor was calm, dignified, and most exemplary. On the other hand, the galleries (especially during the evening sessions) were occupied by the partisans of the Bible as popularly received, a considerable portion of whom were theological students from Trinity College, and the leading rioters on the occasion, who attempted to break up the meeting by stamping, shouting, yelling, groaning, grunting, hissing, mocking, cursing, whistling, making indecent and insulting expressions, on one occasion turning off the gas, and extinguishing the lights, so that the meeting was for some time compelled to suspend its proceedings, and behaving throughout like a troop of demons let loose from the pit. Every appeal to their sense of propriety, to their self-respect, was met derisively and with shouts of laughter. Even the Sabbath—their holy Sabbath—was no restraint on their rowdiness, so that it became necessary for the Mayor to be in attendance with a constabulary force. In the evening, so protracted and outrageous was their interruption, that an attempt was made to arrest

one or two of the leading rioters, when a scene ensued that baffles description. The officers were violently assaulted, blows were freely interchanged, knives were drawn and sword-cases were menacingly flourished, and it was not till two arrests had been made with great difficulty, that any thing like order was restored. And this was the best defence of the plenary inspiration of the Bible that pious, evangelical Hartford had to make on the occasion! After the adjournment, the theological ruffians (some of them the sons of Southern men-stealers and cradle-plunderers) gathered around the doors and took possession of the stair-cases, uttering foul language and insulting various persons; but the special object of their murderous spite was 'Garrison! Garrison!'—and they vociferously exclaimed, 'Where is Garrison?' 'Bring him out!' 'Put a halter about his neck!'—&c. &c. But we passed through them, unattended, and fortunately without injury—probably not being distinctly recognized.

Immediately, a telegraphic despatch was sent all over the country, which duly appeared in all the daily papers, to this effect:—Last night, the Anti-Bible Convention broke up in a row!—designedly leading it to be inferred, by every reader, that the members of the Convention engaged in brawls with each other, and terminated their proceedings disgracefully!—Since the adjournment, the assaults of the Satanic press, far and near, upon the Convention, have been of the most atrocious character. Such shameful caricatures, malignant falsehoods, and internal misrepresentations, can emanate only from those whose passions are 'set on fire of hell.' We invoke all honest, candid and truth-loving minds to give no credence to what they read from such polluted sources about the Convention. As soon as practicable, a comprehensive, impartial and authentic report of its doings will be published in pamphlet form, a competent photographic reporter having been employed, and then all Christendom may intelligently sit in judgment upon it. We have no anxiety as to the verdict: we only know that the truth will stand, and ever rejoice in the light, while superstition and imposture tremble and howl at the thought of exposure.

Excellent letters were received from Rev. James Richardson, Rev. T. W. Higginson, and others. Delegates were present from Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and other parts of the country. It was 'good to be there,' despite all the venomous displays that were made by those who could only howl like wolves and hiss like serpents.

For truth shall conquer at the last—So round and round we run, And ever the right comes uppermost, And ever is justice done.

—Liberator.

ITEMS.

The Fly is reported to be making havoc with the wheat crop in Pennsylvania and Western Ohio.—Spring, the murder, died asserting his innocence, but exculpated his son.

The Navy department are about to institute a professorship of dancing in the Naval Academy.—A new burial place called the Woodland Cemetery was dedicated in Cleveland on the 14th.—Ik Marvel, author of *Reveries of a Bachelor*, has committed matrimony.

Eight fugitive slaves from Texas, lately crossed the Colorado into Mexico in one company, all armed with double barreled guns.—The Cuban Slave Trade continues to occupy the attention of the British Parliament.—The Chinese insurgents have taken the city of Nankin, and their final success is highly probable.

There are beligerent threatenings between Austria and Switzerland. The Tribune proposes that Americans be ready to give the latter the "sewars of war," should they be needed.—Secretary Marcy has issued instructions to all our foreign diplomatic agents, to discontinue the use of court livery, and appear in their simple citizen's dress, or if the rules of the court will not permit them entirely to dispense with the gowags, to conform only to the point of absolute necessity. Very sensible.—The number of females in Wilmington, Delaware, exceeds the males by 1129.—San Francisco contains 6000 French and 5000 German citizens. The railroad committee in the Connecticut Legislature, have reported a bill of most stringent character.—The miners both in California and Australia, are of late remarkably successful.

Table moving is brisk, and exciting much attention in Spain, St. Petersburg and even in Siberia.—Oysters are being successfully cultivated in California.—The Germans have a newspaper at San Francisco.—The Connecticut Editors held a State convention at New Haven on the 8th inst.—The State of New York sends more children to the public schools, than attend the schools of all the fifteen slave states.—Seba Smith and Mrs. E. Oaks Smith, have commenced a Weekly paper in New York City called the "Weekly Budget."

General Scott has had his shoulder dislocated by a fall.—Catherine Hays is on her way from California.—A new plan for a railroad, in Broadway, N. Y., is proposed.

A SINCERE.—The Tribune says: "The Rev. Orville Dewey, some time since resigned his naval sinecure. Mr. Fillmore made him a Chaplain in the Navy, at an annual compensation of \$1,500, for which he did not preach a single sermon or do any other duty during the years he held the office, except very regularly to draw the pay! This is the first instance in the History of the Government of the United States, in which office has been utterly and wholly a sinecure."

Why should Chaplain Dewey preach to the sailors? Did he not pay in advance for the office by his sermon in favor of the fugitive act, and by offering to send his mother back to slavery? Not so much of a sinecure after all. At least it would not be to some folks.

Divorce in Ohio.

The last Legislature of Ohio passed a law concerning divorce, of a most extraordinary character. We shall be surprised if there is not a rather brisk emigration of badly matched people setting into the Buck Eye State, when the kind of relief this act is designed to afford becomes generally known. The legislators would have had to go but very little further to have made the relation of husband and wife purely a simple contract, determinable at the will of the parties, like that between master and servant, or principal and agent. A few years experience under such a law must determine to the satisfaction of the most radical of the social reformers whether marriage, as commonly understood, is what George Sand denominated it, "consecrated adultery," or something more.

The law to which we refer provides that divorces may now be granted by the Court of Common Pleas in Ohio, for any of the following causes:

First—When either of the parties had a former wife or husband living at the time of solemnizing the second marriage.

Second—Where either of the parties shall have willingly been absent from the other three years.

Third—Adultery.

Fourth—Impotency.

Fifth—Extreme cruelty.

Sixth—Fraudulent contract.

Seventh—Gross neglect of duty.

Eighth—Habitual drunkenness for three years.

Ninth—Where either party is imprisoned in any penitentiary or state prison, in any state for violation of the laws of the United States; or in Ohio, for violation of the criminal law of Ohio; or in any other state, for a violation of the criminal law of such state; provided such offence would be punished with imprisonment in the penitentiary in Ohio, and provided the application for divorce is made during such imprisonment.

A decree of divorce in any court of another state in favor of one party, is also ground for a like decree in favor of the same party in the courts of Ohio.

Proof of cohabitation and reputation of the marriage is admitted, and, in the discretion of the jury or court, received as sufficient evidence of the marriage.

If the divorce is granted to the wife, she is restored to all her lands, tenements, and hereditaments not previously disposed of, and to her maiden name if she desires—may be allowed sufficient and reasonable alimony—and if she survive her husband, is also entitled to dower.

If the divorce is granted on account of her fault, she loses the right to dower, but is restored to her lands, tenements, &c., and may receive reasonable alimony.

Petitioners for divorce must have resided within the state one year; but the cause of divorce and marriage may have occurred elsewhere—and alimony may be granted to the petitioner during the pendency of the proceedings.

A wife may also petition for alimony alone, without the prayer for dissolution of the marriage contract for the following causes, viz:

First—Adultery.

Second—Gross neglect of duty.

Third—Abandonment of the wife, without good cause.

Fourth—When there is a separation in consequence of ill-treatment on the part of the husband.

Fifth—Habitual drunkenness.

Sixth—Confinement in the penitentiary of Ohio, or in the penitentiary or state prison of any of the United States, or either of the territories thereof, or the District of Columbia, for any crime or offense of the same character or grade as is or may be by the laws of this state punished with imprisonment in the penitentiary, in which case the application shall be made while the husband is so confined.

On which petition the proceedings are the same as in case of petition for divorce. In this case also the wife may receive the right to hold and manage her own property without the consent of her husband.

The residence of the husband shall not be so construed as to preclude the wife from the benefit of the act.

A change of venue may be ordered on application of the petitioner, and on proper cause shown.

A married woman may also file her petition, setting forth that her husband, from intemperance or any other cause, is about to squander property to which she is entitled in her own right, or to put it beyond her reach, whereupon the court may enjoin the husband from interfering with it, and may appoint a receiver to manage and control it for the wife's benefit.—N. Y. Eve. Post.

Toleration.

Speaking of the late Hale dinner, the New York Times has the following:

"A very striking and instructive moral is offered to the Independent Democracy, in the spectacle furnished by the heterogeneous homogeneity (to use a phrase not all paradoxical) of the company which sat down at the Hale dinner in Boston.

"Never was there a more beautiful illustration of unity in diversity. There were East and West, New England and Kentucky, quondam Whig and quondam Democrat, Garrisonian and New Organizationist, Orthodox and Getouter, Spoonerite and Phillipsite, (on the constitutional question,) Partisans, Medes, Elanites, Cretes and Arabians, and dwellers in Mesopotamia, each hearing and speaking in his own tongue the wonderful works of God. Nobody seemed disturbed that the practical politicians talked of 'sectionalizing slavery' and leaving it to die. Nobody seemed called to protest against the introduction of disturbing elements when Garrison, in his turn, besought all true Anti-slavery men to repudiate this blood-stained Union. Nobody cried 'turn him out'—even when Richard H. Dana declared that the Buffalo Platform went as far as he could in conscience go—that he honestly considered the Constitution as recognizing slavery, to a defined extent, and yet believed it to be his duty to sustain the Constitution." Now none can believe that all these opinions, with the thousand and one other shades and grades which we have not specified, are abstractly right. What then is the secret of this mutual tolerance and good fellowship? The explanation is obvious. The spirit had slain the letter. The vital had triumphed over the formal. The company was congenial. There

was a conscious interflow of souls. Every man recognized in every other a co-worker in a cause that lay near his heart; he could not refuse to acknowledge him, for the tide of spiritual communion and consensuous zeal had risen so high as to overflow the low standards of partisan demagoguery, which have too long divided the Democratic host. *Carthago est delenda—SLAVERY MUST FALL*; in this at least they were all agreed—this all knew to be right, and this was the most important, after all.—A. Y. Times.

New Method of Making Mirrors.

The editor of the Prattville Advocate has been shown by Rev. L. L. Hull, the inventor of "Hilltopping," a method of silvering glass, which he considers of great practical value in the manufacture of mirrors:

"Mr. Hill took a small glass, such as daguerreans use for covering their pictures, and in forty seconds it was transformed into a perfect mirror—perfect in every respect.—We kept an eye upon it the whole time; the process was fully explained, and the result cannot be excelled. Out of some three hundred experiments which Mr. Hill has made, he has never failed in making a perfect mirror.

"In his mode of 'silvering glass' there is not a particle of the usual amalgam of tin and lead, and quicksilver, but it is composed wholly of pure and unadulterated silver. The discovery was made while he was experimenting on glass, with a view of adapting it to Heliography, never dreaming of its beautiful application to the manufacture of mirrors. The invention did not cost him an hour's study, and he has already had liberal offers for the right to manufacture, together with the knowledge of doing so. The expense of manufacturing mirrors by this new and durable method will not, we think, exceed half the cost of manufacturing the kind now used; besides, they are always perfect, and no art of man can deface them without breaking them to pieces. We hazard nothing in predicting that it will create an entire revolution in the art of making mirrors, and that, in a few years at most, there will not be a mirror of the kind now used to be found in the country."

The *Celt*, a Catholic paper in Buffalo, in an article upon the school system, says to Irishmen:—

"Better languish and die under the red flag of England, than live to beget children of perdition under the flag of a proselyting republic!"

Receipts for The Bugle for the week ending June 15th.

Dr. C. Morrell, Warrensville,	\$1.50-454
Richard Coleman, Newbury,	75 428
William P. Cain, "	1.50-454
James Cailow, "	75 428
James Boyd, "	75 428
Thomas Collier, "	75 428
Warren Gilbert, Wolf Creek,	1.50-428
Richard Henden, Adrian,	1.50-428
Paul Taylor, "	25 419
L. Taylor, "	25 419
W. C. Hunt, "	75 335
R. Satterthwaite, East Westville,	1.50-451
Isaac Irey, Mt. Gilead,	3.00-454
Emeline Fawcett, Salem,	75 427
Eliza Vick, Fox Du Lar,	1.50-434
Mills W. Vick, Marlboro',	50 427
Cornelius Whitacre, New Lisbon,	1.50-450
Uriah Whitacre, "	3.00-465
Augustus Case, Rootstown,	1.50-410
Lewis Case, "	1.50-432
O. Churchill, "	6.00-381
J. B. Heighen, Edinburg,	1.50-444
F. M. Cogswell, Bissells,	38 374
Levant Johnson, "	1.50-444
C. S. Eldon, Franklin Mills,	1.50-453
Joseph Nash, Wellsfield,	1.50-451
David Allen, Ravenna,	4.00-329
Harlow Post, Newbury,	2.00-364
Wm. R. Oiler, Middlefield,	1.00-138
Phillips & Hickok, Parkman,	3.00-367
R. C. Taylor, Mantua,	8.00-316
Rebecca Wright, Kennett Square,	1.50-430
Sam'l D. Erwin, Marlboro',	1.50-407
Pussy Graves, Vermont,	5.00-241

NOTICE.

The undersigned having been chosen to make the Preliminary arrangement respecting the management of a debate between JONAS HARTZELL of Hopdale, Harrison Co., and JOSEPH BARKER of Salem, Col. County, on the following proposition:

"The Jewish and Christian Scriptures contain a series of communications, supernaturally revealed and miraculously attested, from the latter man may acquire a perfect rule of life."

Affirmative. MR. HARTZELL, *Negative.* MR. BARKER.

Notice is hereby given, that the discussion will commence in the Town Hall of Salem, on the 4th July, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and continue four days, unless the parties shall otherwise determine.

GEORGE POW,
JAMES BARNABY,
JACOB HEATON.

June 7, 1853.
Papers friendly to investigation please copy.

Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road.

TRAINS GOING WEST.			
Leave	Mail Train.	Express Train.	
Pittsburgh,	8.30 A. M.	5.00 A. M.	
New Brighton,	9.35 "	5.50 "	
Keon,	10.20 "		
Columbiana,	11.00 "		
Salem,	11.55 "	7.30 "	
Alliance,	12.40 P. M.	8.30 "	
Massillon,	1.55 "	9.20 "	
Manchester,	5.15 "	12.25 P. M.	
Crestline,	6.00 "	1.00 "	

TRAINS GOING EAST.			
Leave	Mail Train.	Express Train.	
Crestline,	7.00 A. M.	1.30 P. M.	
Manchester,	7.45 "	2.05 "	
Massillon,	11.00 "	4.55 "	
Alliance,	1.00 P. M.	6.20 "	
Salem,	1.55 "	6.55 "	
Columbiana,	2.10 "		
New Brighton,	3.45 "	8.40 "	
Pittsburgh,	5.00 "	9.50 "	

An Extra train also leaves Pittsburgh at 11 A. M., arrives at Alliance at 2.15. Leaves Alliance 10.30 P. M., arrives at Pittsburgh at 2 A. M.

These trains connect with those running to Cleveland, with the Cleveland & Columbus train at Crestline, and with those running to Belfontaine.

PENN MEDICAL COLLEGE. OF PHILADELPHIA. FEMALE SESSION.

THE Fall Session for Females in this Institution commences September 1st, and the Spring Session for Males on March 1st, of each year. Equal privileges are enjoyed by both. The Medical doctrines taught by the Faculty, (which consists of eight Professors) are liberal and progressive. Professors' Fees \$50.00. For definite particulars, or announcements, address the Dean.

ABRM. LIVEZEY, M. D.
329 N. 13th St., Below Green,
June 8, 1853. Philadelphia.

1853.

Manly & Carpenter's Premium Daguerrean Gallery!

IS now completed, and ready for reception.—We have gone to considerable expense in fitting up, to operate with advantage, and with reference to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor us with a call; in short, we